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Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at the Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.
Fair; northeast winds becoming southerly.

SURRENDERED, HORSE, FOOT, AND DRAGGONS.

The House yesterday surrendered to the sugar trust, and celebrated its defeat by the passage of what are known as porgin bills, placing sugar, iron ore, coal, and hatched wire on the free list. The tariff muddle has finally been cleared by the acceptance of the Senate bill, and from its depths have arisen, smiling and crowned with wreaths of sugar trust stock, the sugar Senators who brought about its surrender. In the background, bowed in humiliation, disgrace, and defeat, are the House Democrats who have stood loyally by party principles and pledges, while their champions who chanted so defiantly at last week's caucus now sing low and deny their connection with the defeat. It was a surrender brought about by a combination of unwarranted and unpardonable circumstances for which the Democratic party is not responsible.

The public ought to know and understand the history of this tariff contest. Its complications and the influences that prevented an agreement between the House and Senate. The President's letter to Chairman Wilson, the quarrel with the Louisiana Senators, the determination of Senator Hill to defeat any tariff legislation that embodied an income tax, the all-powerful pull of the several trusts with the Senate, the Senatorial courtesy that permitted Republicans to frame tariff schedules, the final test of strength between President Cleveland and Senator Gorman, all exerted an influence in defeating satisfactory Democratic tariff legislation. The entire consideration of the Senate bill has been a continual wrangle between Democratic Senators, and the result could not have been otherwise than unsatisfactory.

This controversy has been the first real test of strength between corporate power and the people. Therefore corporations have openly, boldly controlled tariff legislation. There was no necessity for secret committee meetings nor basement schedules. The party in power was in sympathy with them, and Congress did their bidding without protest. But when a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President were elected the situation changed, and corporations realized that a conflict with the people was inevitable. They wasted no time on the House, because that body is large, loyal, and directly from the people. Therefore all efforts to control legislation were centered on the Senate. Naturally, from sympathy and association, the Senate, as a body, is favorable to tariff legislation, and but little difficulty was found in securing sufficient votes to insure the desired enactments.

The Senate bill is an improvement on the McKinley law, which it will soon replace, but it lacks that essential feature of real Democratic reform which the public had reason to expect. It will save consumers many millions of tariff taxation, but it will also enrich and promote objectionable trusts and combines. It is a step toward economic justice, but it is laden almost beyond forbearance with a burden of scandal. The Republican party cannot point to this defeat and use it as a campaign argument, because that party is responsible for the power that defeated honest legislation. Two-thirds of the hundreds of trusts and combinations that control our markets have sprung into existence since the enactment of the McKinley law. And the sugar trust, that abomination of trusts, is directly a creature of the McKinley law.

The porgin bills which passed the House last night will all die still-born unless, perhaps, it is the free sugar bill. There is a bitter feeling in the Senate against the Louisiana Senators because of their signing a compact with the Populist Senators and for other unexplained reasons. The fight against the President may also be extended to free sugar, inasmuch as he recommended that it be made the subject of a tariff tax. Free sugar would make the Senate bill popular with the masses, and if by the passage of the porgin bill that result can be reached, yesterday's tariff labors will not have been in vain.

"THIS DEMOCRATIC TARIFF IS AN ACT TO SMASH INDUSTRIES AND TO PROTECT TRUSTS."
The Hon. Lemuel Ego Quigg is determined that The Times shall be in possession of his speeches, for yesterday a second copy of them reached the editorial rooms. The internal beauties of Lemuel's phantasm are many, but none of his burning, soil-burial phrases can equal the one quoted as the caption of this eulogy, and which appears as a motto on the title page.

None but that wonderful, seething brain of Lemuel's could have evolved such a ponderous truism. To ordinary minds trusts are combinations of industries to control prices and plunder the public, but Lemuel, the profound, philosophic Lemuel, has discovered that to smash industries will protect trusts and the work of tariff reform has been in vain.

Shades of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, why could not Lemuel live sooner, longer, and more often? With his deep, intense, penetrating genius the Constitution could have been improved, Congress would have become a useless body, and Lemuel, learned Lemuel, could have been President, the people, and a little red wagon combined. But then there is a future for Lemuel. Not for his cool, entrancing speeches, his unique motto concerning trusts, his remarkable beauty, nor for anything Lemuel has done, but where there is such undeveloped, transcendent genius something must be the result.

This future will come to Lemuel just as his motto did—a magnificent, crushing idea that was too long, too prodigious for his brain, and in an enthusiastic moment it rushed forth and made Lemuel, the undeveloped Lemuel, almost famous.

And when he is famous what will become

of Lemuel, the undeveloped Lemuel, for even now while a humble Congressman he walks on air and feeds and fattens on his prospects for greatness. Some day, unless a cold fact should unconsciously creep into his brain and weight it down to earth, we will lose our Lemuel, our future-great Lemuel. In one of his high-stepping moods an idea will seize him—an idea that is light and airy, as most Quiggonian ideas are, and Lemuel, Ego-Igo Lemuel, will float away and bump his head against the moon.

The Times thanks Lemuel for his speeches.

IT WAS DISTRICT DAY.
As usual District Day in Congress was devoted to useless discussion, and the public library bill, against which there was an active opposition, was postponed without definite action. The proposition to use a part of the new post-office building for a circulating library should, at least, have met with favorable consideration, inasmuch as it involves no expense to the government and would be of great public benefit.

Each District Day demonstrates more clearly the necessity of suffrage for the District. No legislation can be had except such as favors corporate interests or for improvements that concern other than the general public, and measures that are for the weal of the whole District are talked to death or defeated by a direct vote.

Take the public library bill as an illustration and note the caliber of the men who opposed it. Not one of them has an interest in Washington, nor care for either the welfare of its citizens or the intelligence of its people. They talked against the bill so that their speeches could be quoted as campaign literature, and this same method is employed for defeating many worthy District measures.

A public library is a necessity in Washington. It could be established without costing the government a dollar, and its principal patrons would be government employees. If Congress would squelch such members as use District Day to make electioneering speeches a service would be rendered the people of Washington; or better yet, give us suffrage, and we will prepare our own legislation.

It is no wonder that property owners and residents adjacent to the Knox fire site object to the issuance of a building permit which will allow the stabling of horses on the premises. No sanitary system yet invented vindicates the presence of large stables near dwelling-houses. Not the least objection, too, is that raised to the continual noise by day and night caused by the constant jumble of heavy teams. The Commissioners should take heed to the remonstrances sent them.

THERE will be plenty of Congressmen-at-large after next November.

The Western corn crop is at least circumstantial evidence against the success of rain-makers.

The whole country waits breathlessly to see if George Gould returns with his trousers rolled up.

The success of the relay race ought to persuade Gov. Waite to use a bicycle on that bloody bridge tour.

Now that the Hawaiian incident is closed we shall insist on the same treatment from Mr. Boutelle's larynx.

IN addition to his other unpopular roles, Vice President Wickes is about to be the Bal-four of Pullman's evicted tenants.

Now is the time that Senator Arthur P. Gorman wishes he had the Pefferonian whiskers with which to hide his smiles.

WE understand that the commissary department of the Chinese army has ordered a large consignment of American rat traps.

A GERMAN BARRED NILL claims he has taught monkey's to write. That's nothing; Carl Browne has long claimed to be a journalist.

THERE is no need for a movement to prevent the Washington Baseball Club from playing ball Sundays. They haven't, up to date, played ball week days.

ASD now Representatives will hurry home to their constituents and tell them "it was the best we could do." Not a few of those could possibly answer: "The worst you could have been better."

HEER OVERBERG, WALTCH, and BRIGHTHEATH LONAH arrived in New York the other day from Bremen. It naturally occurs to us to inquire concerning the number of state rooms it took to accommodate him.

KEEPING TAB ON CONGRESSMEN.
Congressmen Edmunds and Marshall have found out that a pretty patron of public place makes a great mistake when he picks out the wrong man.—Ironhorse Times.

Senator Vest proposes to turn a calcium light on the performance of the Democratic confederates. What with his calcium lights and his freerack explosions, Vest will soon be a walking Fourth of July.—Concord Evening Monitor.

Senator Call has announced he will create on national and State politics, beginning his tour in Hamilton county on the 17th instant. He plans Hennes and Greenwood in the flat and two other places in this county if time allows. If allowed, we would suggest that Mr. Jackson County is solidly Democratic and can take care of herself.—Marianna Times-Courier.

Representative Cooper has received a telegram from Gov. of Oregon congratulating him on behalf of the board of State tax commissioners for his success in putting through the bill to tax greenbacks.—Elkhart (Ind.) Truth.

The turning down of Congressman Springer, which occurs every two years in the Republican press of the Springfield district, is once more in full bloom. The Republican papers all assert, with great energy and unanimity, that Major Connolly will drive Mr. Springer in the ground preparatory to breaking him off. The principal reason for this faith is the fact that the major did not do it before.—Peoria Herald.

Red Rose Pleasure Club's Excursion.
The Red Rose Pleasure Club for the second time this season is going to River View. The name of the club speaks for the good time that can be expected. The contest for the diamond ring for the lady and the diamond initial ring for the gentleman selling the tickets, is being a day in the evening. The last trip of the boat, and the winners will be presented with the prizes in the pavilion on arrival of the last boat at River View. The number of tickets already sold indicates a large gathering at River View to-day.

Mr. Parke's Resignation.
Mr. P. A. Parke, who has had charge of the Pennsylvania passenger interests in Washington for the past eighteen years, has sent in his resignation to take effect October 1. Mr. Parke's long term of service in this city has brought him a host of friends, and a wide acquaintance among the traveling public.

Army Indian Agents Relieved.
Capt. J. T. Van Orsdel, Seventh Infantry, and J. W. Bubb, Fourth Infantry, have been relieved of their duties as acting Indian agents at Fort Hall agency, Idaho, and Colville agency, Washington, respectively.

R. B. P. C. to River View to-day.

SENATE KILLS THE PROJECT

No Addition to the Printing Office to Be Made This Session.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S MOTION

He Settled the Matter by Moving That the Senate Recede from Its Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill—Others Advocated Prompt Action—Senator Vest's Appeal.

By its action in receding, by a vote of 26 to 19, from its own amendment to the sundry civil bill, providing for the acquisition of the Mahone lot with the \$250,000 appropriated for that purpose in 1890, the Senate killed the project for an addition to the Government Printing Office this session, and thus endangered the lives of hundreds of people for six months more at least.

When the sundry civil bill came up in the Senate yesterday, the House amendment was read and then Senator Sherman, after stating his opinion that an appropriation bill was no place for such legislation as this, moved that the Senate recede from its amendment, and thus settle the matter. In view of the fact that the Mahone site had been approved by a large majority in the Senate and disagreed to by the House, he thought this action wisest. He was said, he said, that \$75,000 had been appropriated for putting the present building in a safer and better condition.

Senator Cockrell, who followed Senator Sherman, suggested that the House amendment for the Mahone lot, when the amendment was adopted in the Senate, was no criterion of what might and ought to be done, and added that the Senate often changed its course of action. The same was true of the House. In the Fifth Congress the Senate proposed an addition on the present site and the House had been opposed to it. How the position was reversed, and action on the question now and the adoption of the House amendments.

Senator Vest was another advocate of prompt action. He wanted the House amendment adopted at once. Then he discussed the question of legislation on the question at this session of Congress and said: "The question now is whether the matter is to remain open for ten years longer, or whether the Mahone site should be erected on a site where the government already has a building and owns ground." After severely criticizing Senator Sherman's objections, he said: "I have made a motion which I have sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the House and by their direction, I shall say in answer to this question, 'yes'."

Senators Harris and Gallinger made some brief remarks, after which a misunderstanding having arisen over some of the amendments, a motion was made by Senator Lindley that the Senate agree to the House amendment. This motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 28, when Senator Aldrich moved that the Senate recede from its amendment for the Mahone site without further action, thus killing the measure. The vote on this proposition was 26 to 19, and as a result through the refusal of the Senate to make any concession in this matter, the lives of hundreds of employees are to be subjected to great risk.

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Kernan's Lyceum Theater Reopens with a Powerful Bill of Attractions.

The "Standing Room Only" sign should have been exhibited at the doors of Kernan's Lyceum Theater last night long before the people stopped piling into that resort. As a matter of fact, there was not even standing room, as every available space was occupied. The card of new attractions proved to be a drawing one. Frank M. Wills and his new play, "The Old Croaker," coming second many a round of applause, which evinced thorough appreciation. As the audience took the box office by storm and bought up all the seats tickets early in the evening, so the artists took the audience by storm, evincing the manner in which they were received. "The Two Old Croakers" made a hit and it is needless to mention any of the characters individually, as they are all perfect in their respective parts.

The high-class vaudeville performance includes Miss Madeline Marshall, the Royal Quartet, Ray, Vernon, and Williams, and Howard, the Oregon Trio, Arthur, Broderick and Edward Warren, Bert Hart, W. T. Bryan, and the old favorite, Frank M. Wills. The performance concluded with a splendid song by the quartet, which was a fine combination of nature and art as has been seen in this city.

One of the greatest attractions at the Lyceum is the superb garden scene, which is Clara Beckwith's appearance in her marvelous swimming exhibitions. She is without doubt one of the greatest phenomena of the age. Her feats in the water, on the water, and under the water evoked great admiration and applause.

MARRIED LIFE IRRISOME.

Mrs. Cadington Asks to Have Her Matrimonial Bonds Severed.

Mrs. Catherine F. Cadington, of this city, commenced an action yesterday for absolute divorce from Walter L. Cadington, whom she charges with gross cruelty, and of whom she says she is in mortal terror.

The couple were married on September 26, 1876, and have five children. The plaintiff asks the court to grant to her, in her complaint Mrs. Cadington avers that her husband has frequently beaten, abused, threatened, and maltreated her, and of late years has had a violent temper, and has been a habitual drunkard for more than three years. In some of his drinking fits, she claims he has abused and physically injured her, and has driven her and the children out of the house at late hours of the night, causing her and them to seek shelter with neighbors and friends.

She cites one particular instance, on May 24 last, when he came home drunk and pounded her into unconsciousness, which time she was not lived with him.

Mrs. Cadington complains which is true, her husband has frequently threatened her life, and she fears he will carry out his threat should occasion offer. She prays the court to grant her relief from her matrimonial bonds on these grounds.

Marriage License.
Marriage licenses were granted yesterday to Harry Payne, and Patricia Dundan, both of Baltimore, Md.; James W. Williams, of Washington, and Banks of Culpeper county, Va.; Charles Page and Hattie Swain, both of Washington; James W. Cooran and Julia F. Haggimaker, both of Washington, and Joseph P. Gernier and Anna M. Buckley, both of Washington.

Notes from the Capital.
Senator Hill, from the Committee on Judiciary, has reported a bill directing the Attorney General to institute in the United States courts of California such suits as he may deem necessary to enforce any claim of the United States against the Stanford estate, and to cause it to be prosecuted as rapidly as the interests of justice will permit.

It is highly probable that a strong effort will be made in the House to repeal section 947 of the Senate bill providing for free alcohol used in the arts. It being found that about 50 per cent of the wine and liquors from bond prove to be of cologne, refined spirits, bitters, etc., resulting therefore in an unnecessary loss of revenue.

75 Cents Bay Ridge and Return 75 Cents.
Reduction of rate from \$1.00 to 75 cents during the season. Trains leave Baltimore and Annapolis every week days 8:15 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Sundays 8:35 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. ad-
Readed Grange Camp Fair privileges

HOUSE EATS CROW

Continued from First Page.

you prize. You will give fifteen minutes on a side for the discussion of free coal, free iron, and free sugar, and an hour for the discussion of the Mahone lot. The House will then take the Senate one-tenth of a second to each amendment. [Laughter.] How do you like the programme? Providence loves a cheerful devotional.

TUNER REVIEWED TO DEED.
Representative Turner, of Georgia, replied to Mr. Reed, and was greeted with applause by the Democrats. He said the gentleman from Maine had built up a parliamentary system which now reacted against him. When the McKinley bill was passed, more than one hundred of the amendments were passed with little or no debate. "If it took only two hours to impose the burdens of the McKinley law on the American people," said he, "should it take any more than two hours to lift the burdens from the American people?"

Mr. Reed in a brief speech replied he was very glad to hear Mr. Turner's remarks on the other side first, and after a squabble over an amendment to the Senate amendments of the McKinley bill, Mr. Reed continued his tossing.

The question then being put on agreeing to the resolution Mr. Reed demanded a division. The entire Democratic side rose on a massed vote, and the House was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Reed then demanded a division.

Mr. Reed, however, quickly demanded the yeas and nays. Before the clerk began calling the yeas and nays, Mr. Reed demanded a division of Republican applause by innocently asking the Speaker if it would be in order before the roll was called to have the President's letter again read.

The House order was adopted 176 to 97; not voting 11. Among the Democrats voting in the negative were Davis, Robertson, of Louisiana, Covert, Price, Gorman, and Warrent. Among the Republicans voting in the affirmative were Crisp, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Ohio, Speaker Crisp, in answer to a series of "Crisp, Crisp," from the Republican side, arose.

"I do not desire," he said, "in the few minutes allowed me to publicly assume my full share of responsibility for the action this side of the House in favor of taking, and to the fact that we are now in the midst of a struggle, those who have taken earnest part in the fight, is for the last time in the history of the House, a Republican side. It is very easy for a distinguished gentleman like my friend from New York, who we all know with all his ability and ability, to say what he will in time in attending to the details of the business of the House, [laughter and applause] it is very easy for him to come here and indulge in pyrotechnics about principle, when we are here as the only one who are seeking to obtain some relief for a suffering people."

CRISP ADVISES ACCEPTANCE.
"But I want the gentleman to understand, and I want the country to understand, that the deserters from the cause of tariff reform are not these conferees and others who have been making this great struggle and who now advise that this bill be accepted, but the deserters are those who say 'yes' to the tariff reform, but before this House adjourns to-night, if our friends will stay with us—"

Many members on the Democratic side arose. "We will do it," said Mr. Crisp, "and we will do it in the form of action passed in this hall, this making sugar free, [loud applause] making iron ore free, [loud applause] making iron ore free, [loud applause] and making hatched wire free, [loud applause]. If my friend on that side is so much concerned about these articles, let him stay here and vote with us. [Laughter and applause.]

If there is a sugar trust in this country which is dominating legislation the Republican party created it, and it is the duty of the House to destroy that trust as we wished it did. It takes away more than one-half of the protection accorded to that trust. [Applause.] If there is a coal trust, the legislation of the Republican party built it up, and although we do not make coal free in this bill, we reduce the duty from 75 to 40 cents. If there is a steel and iron trust, the same reason, going through these schedules, while they are not all we wish, they are—and we want the country to understand it—the best we can now get. The House will do it, and we intend to move forward; we do not intend there shall be any backward step in tariff reform. [Loud applause.] We believe that the adjournment of this Congress without the passage of some tariff bill would be a blow to the tariff reform from which it would not recover for years to come. [Long continued applause on the Democratic side.]

The conclusion of Speaker Crisp's remarks was followed with the most sensational incident of the day. When the Speaker sat down Mr. Cockran arose. The House was in an uproar. "I rise to a question of personal privilege," he said. "The Chair will hear the gentleman." This was the reply of Mr. Tracey, who was presiding.

The House, however, was unwilling to hear Mr. Cockran, and again a perfect storm was raised, hisses being a feature. Finally, enough prevailed for Mr. Cockran to descend with a personal bitterness that is not often seen on the floor, that the Speaker knew well enough the side causes of his absence (sickness in Mr. Cockran's words) and that he was a sample of the growth of Georgia chivalry since Alexander Stevens was replaced in the Speakership by the present occupant of the Chair.

COCKRAN'S REPLY TO CRISP.
"My action now," said Mr. Cockran, "is not due to my absence in any way, and the gentleman from Georgia knows it." Cheers from the Republicans followed this remark, and Speaker Crisp immediately rose to remark on any personal allusion in the matter, stating that he did not mean to say anything more than that Mr. Cockran's absence prevented him from being informed on the real situation, and the necessity of accepting a compromise.

This ended the incident and the vote was taken then on the resolution and the acceptance of the Senate bill. The Democrats voted against it were:

Cockran New York, Covert New York, Davis Massachusetts, Gorman Michigan, Hendrix New York, Johnson Ohio, Lapham Louisiana, Price Louisiana, Tarsney Missouri, and Warner New York.

The Populists voted for the motion. The vote was given by Mr. Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Wilson then immediately arose and offered the first of the separate free list bills in accordance with the resolution adopted by the yeas and nays. It provided for the free admission of iron ore, hatched wire, sugar, coal, shale, slack and coke. Under the order thirty minutes were allowed.

The vote by tellers showed 78 for and 47 against.

Mr. Reed raised the point of no quorum and Mr. Wilson demanded a ye and nay vote.

PASSED THE SEPARATE BILLS.
The result was 160 to 104, and the bill was declared passed.

After the vote on free coal a similar vote was taken on free iron ore, which bill was passed 163 to 102.

The vote on the hatched wire which followed was 187 to 84.

After the free sugar bill had been reported Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered an amendment to the bill, providing for the free admission of sugar, and the House voted on it. Mr. Springer began the discussion of sugar amid great confusion, claiming, in refutation of the statement that the Senate bill gave the sugar protection, that the McKinley law, that the trust had received nearly \$78,000,000 during the three years and three

months the McKinley law had been in operation. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) followed. Mr. Price said that he would ask for consideration even for this late date for 200,000 agriculturists threatened with destruction. If duties could not be retained he asked at least to leave the bounty this year. He demanded the bounty, and the bounty was a legal obligation for this year.

Mr. Reed spoke of the bill as the last of the air cushions the statesmen of this little kingdom of Louisiana had put out for themselves to fall on. He reminded Louisiana that the protection party would have given them the protection they needed, and asserted that the Democrats had so belittled the question with corruption that it could not be dealt with honestly by others without incurring suspicion. It was too great a question to be made a shuttle-cock between the two parties.

Mr. Wilson concluded the discussion, charging that the Republican party was responsible for the creation of the sugar trust, and the power it had manifested in this contest. He expressed sympathy with the Louisiana men saying that he had always believed in a revenue tax on sugar, that the agriculturists were welcome to the incidental protection therefrom, and he stood ready to co-operate with his colleagues in any measure that would protect the Louisiana men.

The yeas and nays were then ordered. The Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for the free sugar bill. It was passed—278 yeas and 122 nays.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Boatner, Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price, and Robertson (Dem., La.), Everett and Newland (Rep., N. H.), Harman (Rep., N. Y.), Burn (Rep., Pa.), and Sperry (Dem., Conn.). This was the largest ye and nay vote ever cast in the House of Representatives. Then, at 10:25, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

SENATE REPUBLICANS.

They Will Interpose No Further Obstacle to the Passage of the Bill.

The Republican steering committee of the Senate held a session after the Senate adjourned yesterday for the purpose of considering the situation with reference to the tariff bill as affected by the action of the House.

It is understood to be the policy of the Republicans to interpose no further obstacle to the passage of the bill now pending, but that they will take a stand against any further legislation on tariff questions at the present session of Congress, and will go to the extent, if necessary, of absenting themselves in such numbers as to render it practically impossible to secure a quorum of the Senate, is pretty well settled.

A Republican Senator who is in the councils of his party leaders in the Senate made the prediction last night that there would not be a quorum of the Senate present after Wednesday, and another Republican Senator, equally prominent, stated that no further legislation would be possible during the present session. Many Republican members of the Senate are now absent, and expect to get away either to-day or Wednesday.

A rumor gained circulation about the Senate yesterday that the Republican Senators intended absconding themselves, and that they would not be present to vote on the tariff bill proper. It was stated in this connection that the President would require the full ten days given him for the consideration of the bill before taking any action upon it, and that it would be necessary that Congress should remain in session during this time. While it is probable that the President will not act immediately upon the tariff bill, it is not necessary that there should be a quorum of the Senate present except when the Vice President shall announce his signature to the bill, and this he will probably be able to do to-morrow or on the latest day of the session. It is even contended by some of the parliamentarians that a quorum is not necessary upon the announcement of the President's signature.

The Republican Senators spoken to repudiate any intention or desire to further obstruct the present bill, and say that whatever action they may take will be directed at the supplemental bills.

So far as Democratic action on the supplemental bills is concerned, while it is not certain that there will be any definite action, continued effort to secure such legislation, Senator Jones hopes to see the passage of a free sugar bill, or at least, one cutting off all duties on the sugar of the world, and a free list to a Texas representative yesterday afternoon.

Dancing was a feature last night, and the pavilion, which has been erected on the ground for this purpose, was attended by scores of ladies and gentlemen and girls and boys. The dancing was very popular, and the flying horses were well patronized, and the Midway Fairground was visited by several hundred pretty girls and gallant young men.

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It is desired that a large crowd should be present to-morrow evening, and the answer has been given to the parents of Eddie Russell, who was killed on the grounds on the opening night of the fair.

Yacht May Disabled in Chesapeake Bay.
The steam yacht May, which is owned by William E. Newman, of this city, was disabled on Saturday night off Sandy Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, while on her way to this city from Albany, N. Y. Three steam tubes in the boiler were blown out, and the yacht was in danger of sinking, to prevent which the crew, some of whom were on shore, were cast overboard with the anchor. Mr. Newman and Engineer Salair walked eight miles to Annapolis in order to secure a tug, which towed the yacht to the shore. The yacht was brought to Washington to receive a new boiler. She was purchased recently at Rockland Lake, N. Y., by Mr. Newman.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.
The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Treasury—Armand M. Delavallade, assayer of the mint at New Orleans, La. War—First Lieut. John R. Belling, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain and assistant quartermaster. Interior—To be agents for building and getting up the West Virginia, at Fort Hall agency, in Idaho; Marshall Petot, of Indiana, at the Klamath agency, in Oregon. Postmasters withdrawn—Luther Stephenson, at Tugue, Me.

Resignations Asked by Mr. Carlisle.
Resignations have been requested by Secretary Carlisle as follows: George W. Ashcroft, inspector of hulls at Nashville, Tenn.; O. C. Dugges, inspector of steam boilers at Nashville, and Philip Smith, surveyor of customs at New York. The Secretary has accepted the resignation of Frank H. Parsons, chief of the library division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Georgetown's New Market-house.
Plans for Georgetown's new market-house are completed, and Building Inspector Entwistle will within a few days advertise for bids. An appropriation of \$6,500 is available, and the work will be hurried as rapidly as possible. The new building will be erected on the site of the old one, and will be but one story and 115 by 40 feet in dimensions. It is to be a model structure.

Personally Conducted Tour to Niagara Falls via R. & O. 510.
Via Watkins Glen and Geneva. Royal Blue Line Express, with through Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave R. & O. station 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, August 14, running via the Erie and Wyoming valleys. Pullman car stages reserved in advance at A. & O. ticket offices at New York, Buffalo, and Geneva. The trip includes over-stay on going trip at Burdett and Geneva, and on the return trip at Burdett and Geneva. The trip is for the return trip ten days, including day of state. Stage coaches meet all trains at Burdett station. Stage fares from Watkins Glen. R. & O. 510. Don't forget the R. & P. excursion.

months the McKinley law had been in operation. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) followed. Mr. Price said that he would ask for consideration even for this late date for 200,000 agriculturists threatened with destruction. If duties could not be retained he asked at least to leave the bounty this year. He demanded the bounty, and the bounty was a legal obligation for this year.

Mr. Reed spoke of the bill as the last of the air cushions the statesmen of this little kingdom of Louisiana had put out for themselves to fall on. He reminded Louisiana that the protection party would have given them the protection they needed, and asserted that the Democrats had so belittled the question with corruption that it could not be dealt with honestly by others without incurring suspicion. It was too great a question to be made a shuttle-cock between the two parties.

Mr. Wilson concluded the discussion, charging that the Republican party was responsible for the creation of the sugar trust, and the power it had manifested in this contest. He expressed sympathy with the Louisiana men saying that he had always believed in a revenue tax on sugar, that the agriculturists were welcome to the incidental protection therefrom, and he stood ready to co-operate with his colleagues in any measure that would protect the Louisiana men.

The yeas and nays were then ordered. The Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for the free sugar bill. It was passed—278 yeas and 122 nays.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Boatner, Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price, and Robertson (Dem., La.), Everett and Newland (Rep., N. H.), Harman (Rep., N. Y.), Burn (Rep., Pa.), and Sperry (Dem., Conn.). This was the largest ye and nay vote ever cast in the House of Representatives. Then,